FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1891,

Lendon Offices of THE SUN,
48° West Strand,
All communications should be addressed to PRANK
WHITA, 430 Strand, W. C.

CENSUS PICTURES.

Number I.

The actual population of New York city, the metropo He of the nation, as honestly counted in 1800 by our unpartisan police force, under the supervision of an et gity Government...... 1,710,715

The population of New York as misrepresented by Perter's partisan and dishonest census..... 1,518,801

A slight difference of 197,414, or more by 16,000 than the entire population of Newark.

Number II.

The administrative expenditure, per capita, in New Fork in 1880, as stated by Porter's partisan and dis-

The actual administrative expenditure, per capita, so computed by Comptroller Myers from honest fig-

A difference of \$12.20 per capita, or more than a ling by Porter of the actual cost.

Number III.

The amount charged to parks and public grounds. administrative expenditure in New York in 1889 by Porter's partisan and dishonest consus. \$10,075,025

The approximate administrative expenditure for

A margin of \$0,307,736 between Porter's lying censu ad the truth.

The Outrageous Law of Secrecy. After a perusal of the expressions in another column, there will be no mistaking the

attitude of the press in condemnation of the aw forbidding the publication of accounts of electrical executions. This sentiment is as clear in other States

as in New York. As a sample of the feeling in the Empire State, we quote our neverfailing Democratic contemporary, the Post-Express, when it says, like THE SUN, "no man should be chosen to the Legislature who is not ready to move for its amendment." The next Legislature will be unanimous

on this point. No man can expect to go there this fall unprepared to wipe this dis araceful and ridiculous statute off the books

Revolt of Arabs Against Turks.

The revolt in Yemen-the ill-defined region forming the southwestern part of the Arabian peninsula, and the seat of the prehistoric Axiomitic civilization-is an interesting movement, and may have more important consequences than are as yet generally looked for. Should the insurrection spread easterly into the Hadramut and Oman and northerly into the Hediaz and Neid, it might mean a general uprising of the tribes of the peninsula, with which the moribund Ottoman authority might prove incompetent to cope.

Except by PALGRAVE, OLIPHANT, and a few other first-hand observers of the real state of things in western Asia, the fact has been unnoticed that not even by the Russians are the Turks more hated than they are by the Arabs. The antipathy is rooted in profound differences of race, of natural aptitudes, and of history. The Arab is of the rest Semitic strain; the Turk of what, for lack of a more definite term, we call Turanian stock, though even over that classification there have been thrown some doubts. The Turk is first cousin to the Hun, and the advent of the Seljukian and, later, Hellenistic civilizations, very much as manized provinces of western Europe. age virtually irreclaimable.

Events have justified the contempt and decountrymen surveyed the Tartar invaders. The Arab had destroyed nothing: had preserved nearly every thing; had improved much. For Ctesiphon he had substituted Bagdad; in the place of Antioch he put Damascus. He founded other splendid capitals, at Cordova and Granada, at Fez, at Kairouan and Cairo. He evinced a remarkable capacity for poetry, for history, for metaphysics, for astronomy, for chemistry, and for medicine. Cut off by the prescriptions of his religion from the pictorial or plastic representations of the human form, he schieved remarkable triumphs in architecture and decorative arts. The Turk, on the other hand, is nothing but a soldier with an extraordinary aptitude for discipline. He has constructed nothing but a military organization; his path is marked by ruin and by solitude; he has conserve! scarcely anything of the civilizations that have succumbed to him. He will not even take the trouble to plant a tree; the arid had cause to abhor its conquerors, and de-

Mediterranean to the Bosporus. The rancor of the Arabs is not allayed by the fact that their Turkish dominators are converts to Islam. Although the stelld Turk | engional five. They had only the United is nominally orthodox, he is regarded with more scorn and suspicion by the quickwitted, speculative Arab than is even the Persian Shifte. The claim of the Ottoman Sultan to figure as the orthodox Caliph, the representative of the Abbassid title, has obained, at most, in Meeca only contemptuous toleration. The learned in Moslem law maintain that the last legal holder of the Abbassid title could not transfer it to Sultan SELIM after the latter's conquest of Egypt, because the office of the Prophet's vicar was may be, it is by military force alone, and not at all through spiritual authority, that the Turkish rule over the Arabs of Syria and of the great Arabian peninsula is at present

supported. Whether in their hour of decadence the Ottoman resources would, without the surrection, is, to say the least, improbable. It is true that the Arabs would be weak in artillery; but, on the other hand, uprising they could put in the field no fewer than half a million warriors. This estimate is based on the assumption that after the

years the population of the peninsula must | that \$500 was too large a fine to be imposed have regained the volume which it possessed in the seventh century. What that volume was we have some means of knowing, because the conscription ordered by the Caliph OMAR produced soldiers in numbers that imply the existence of fourteen million inhabitants. As to the lighting qualities of the Arabs, we do not need to go back to Byzantine annals, or the records of the Crucaders; we have evidence more near at hand in the amazing prowess exhibited by the Hadendowas and other Arab tribes against the English in the Soudan.

If the Turks were left to themselves, the Arabs would almost certainly sweep them out of western Asia from the Euphrates to the Bosporus. Crossing the Bosporus, of course, they would be barred far more effectually by ironelads than they were by the Greek fire in the days when that was still irresistible. It is questionable, however, whether the Turks would be left to fight the Arabs single handed. They could at any time obtain the support of Russia, if the Sultan would consent to occupy toward the Czar the posttion of feudal subordination now held by the Khan of Bokhara. It is also likely enough that England would doen it her interest to again defend the Sultan, as she did half a century ago against IBRAHIM Pasha, for the general uprising of the Arabs in western Asia might seriously endanger her control of the Nile valley.

It is Coming Out.

It deserves more than the local evidence that our esteemed contemporary, the Baltimore Sun, which until now has been devoutly and uninterruptedly performing its salaams to the Stuffed Prophet as the next only and undisputed Democratic candidate. asks for a ce sation of the discussion. It wants the Democracy to stop the serious consideration which during the past months they have been giving to their next Presidential nominee to the Claimant's gradual but unmistakable elimination.

This "persistent agitation" of his availability for 1892, says our contemporary, is unnecessary and premature. There must be a year between now and the time for choosing the gentleman whom the Democratic party will hope to elect President, and in the meanwhile much "may happen to change the face of the political situation," and to ' modify the opinions" of those who see the future in another direction than that in which the Baltimore Sun has been looking.

This represents the first stage in ultimate cure of that sactomantimania with which this at one time organ of Democracy has been almost unprecedentedly afflicted for several years. To perceive that life has another side than the Mugwump side, and that the Democracy incline to take a candidate from their own ranks, is a certain in-

dication of recovery from Mugwumpness. The discussion of candidates will go on, of ourse, but the disappointment of our unsatisfied Baltimore contemporary has no possible concern with that fact. The stuffing of its prophet is steadily falling out. Nothing can stop it.

A Prohibition Town.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Dis-patch has written the history of a fierce, but none the less amusing war that has waged for the last five years between the saloon keepers and the prohibitionists of the town of Alliance in northeastern Ohio. The famous Dow liquor law gives the Municipal Councils the power to regulate or prohibit the liquor business as they may choose. In the summer of 1886 an ordinance providing that barrooms should be closed at 8 P. M., was introduced into the Alliance Council. A Democratic Councilman said that it would be better to close the bars altogether than to insist that they should close at so absurdly early an hour. The prohibition blood in the Council took fire at this suggestion, and a prohibition ordinance was adopted. This was submitted to the people, and adopted, two to one, after a tremendous contest. which was decided by the owners of the biz manufacturing establishments.

Encouraged by the majority in their the Ottoman hordes in Mesopotamia, Syria, favor, the prohibitionists called a special and Anatolia was regarded by the Arabs, meeting of the Council, and gave the who had assimilated the Persian and saloon men ten days notice to quit the busiwas the inroad of ATTILA by the Ro- ever, it was discovered that the prohibition ordinance wouldn't hold water. A new one The Arab had reason to view the Turk was passed providing for trials before the not only as an alien interloper, but as a sav- Mayor without a jury, and imposing a fine of \$50 for the first offence and \$100 for subsequent violations. The liquor dealers contestation with which MOHAMMED's fellow | tinued to do business at the old stands. The Mayor held that he was to be a Judge, not a prosecutor, and would not convict without ufficient evidence. The prohibitionists formed a law and order league, and imported detectives who appeared "in the guise of thirsty sewing machine agents, and soon made the acquaintance of most of the courteous barkeepers." One fine day every liquor dealer in the town was arrested, convicted, and fined. Appeal was taken to the higher State courts and the United States

Circuit Court, but to no purpose. The dealers paid their fines, and tried to recond by selling more rum. Another swarm of detectives settled on them. Fine number two. To escape paying this they had this happy thought. The Alliance lockup will accommodate at the utmost half a dozen prisoners. With this fact in their | Government in this case, or to accept Secreminds the saloon keepers declined to pay | tary Blaine's proposition to submit it to intertheir fines and indicated their preference for imprisonment. This balked the Council for a [will be reserved for settlement by the parties day or two, but a contract was made with wastes of Anatolia bear witness to his deso- the authorities at the Cieveland workhouse lating track. If ever a race upon the earth to take charge of the overflow At the Alliance lockup. The dealers decided served the compassion of onlookers, it is the to pay. Some of them went out of busi-Arabs, who ohce were masters from the ness, but more of them stayed in. They Black Sea to the Indian Ocean and from the | thought there was money enough in the business, in which competition had been lessened by the withdrawal of the weakerkneed men, to justify them in paying an oc-

States license to pay for. Some places kept open. Some dealers set up beer gardens just beyond the town limits and ran a line of free carriages to them. Then the Drys converted the suburbs to the prohibition faith, and the beer pumps worked no longer; and the free drives, the dustiness of which had been a great provocative of thirst, had to be given up. The business men of the Alliance grew weary of prohibition, and induced the Council to submit the question to the people once more. The Drys fought not transmissible by bequest. However that | with their usual ferocity, street processions of women were formed, and the Drys won, but by a smaller majority than before.

To show their contempt for the result of the second election, the liquor men gave away beer by the keg on the night after the election. They kept on selling, but cautiously and only to persons known sistance of some European power, be to them or vouched for by some customer. edequate to suppress a general Arab in- Still, the detectives would turn up every now and then, and convictions and fines would follow. Finally the law and order people overrenched themselves in tryin r to they have the best cavalry in the world, and | make the fine too high. The Dry leaders there is reason to believe that in a collective | persuaded the Council to pass an ordinance making the fine for each violation \$500. The first time that a conviction was had under this ordinance, and the increased fine im-

without a jury trial. The Court of Common Pleas upheld the ordinance, but the Circuit Court upheld the dealers. The city appealed to the Supreme Court, and the case is yet to be decided.

Meanwhile the dealers are happy. They are conducting their business without concealment, and they pay neither tax nor fine. Alliance has a population of less than 8,000, and yet there are ninety saloons. Prohibition works there as it works in Lewiston and Biddeford and the Maine towns generally. The dealers are satisfied with prohibition, and don't want the ordinance repealed. If it should be repealed, they would have to pay a liquor tax to the State. The business men are opposed to the ordinance. but "the radicals declare that they prefer ninety illegal saloons to one lawful drinking place, and that as it now stands the community is not responsible for the wee and

ruin caused by liquor." This is the old talk, and this the usual working of prohibition. Plenty of saloons, the saloon keeper satisfied, and the prohibitionists contenting themselves with the theory that it is better to have any quantity of unlicensed saloons than to admit that the liquor business is a lawful business. A legitimate source of income is lost, taxation is increased, and more and probably worse liquor is drunk. Great 18 prohibition.

A Statue Proposed. Assemblyman STEIN of the Twentieth district introduced in the last Legislature a bill repealing the press-gag section of the Execution law. The bill passed the Assembly. but was tied up if the Senato.

According to Mr. STEIN, who is good authority on the subject, the principal, if not the only opposition to the repeal of this ridiculous, outrageous, and unconstitutional measure of mediavalism, proceeded from Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY of New York.

Mr. GERRY was one of the authors of the Electrical Execution law, and he does not want to see the work of his genius modified or changed in a single particular. He regards the publication by the newspapers of the news about executions as immoral, and he is convinced that press censorship is one of the numerous public functions intrusted to his high discretion by the Divine Providence which brought him into being in the early part of the Nineteenth century.

Another bill for the repeal of the pressgag law will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, and it will go through with a rush, and without the slightest regard to Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY'S pride of authorship.

But does it not occur to our esteemed contemporaries that this always busy and in many respects estimable citizen ought to have a statue, right here in Printing House square?

Mr. GERRY should be represented as standing erect, clad in the robe of a Grand Inquisitor of the Fifteenth century, and wearing, as he prefers, either a Commodore's cap or an old woman's bonnet, it makes little difference which. His left foot should be firmly planted upon a copy of the Constitution of the State of New York, and his right hand should grasp a newspaper, crushed to a wad and held up and away from the reach of the newspaper reading public. The pedestal should bear the simple inscription:

"A LAWGIVER UNTO JOURNALISTS."

We do not insist upon this particular pose or these identical accessories, if anybody else can suggest a more appropriate design. The main thing is some statue, in Printing House square, commemorating the author of the first and only press-gag law among the statutes of the Empire State.

We shall gladly cooperate with our csteemed contemporaries of the New York press in any general movement to pay to Mr. GERBY a compliment so well deserved.

Some of the Alliance cotton raisers in the South want to withhold the cotton from the market till its price can be forced up; and some of the Alliance wheat raisers in the Northwest want to withhold the wheat till they can sell it at their own trice. But the wheat raisers do not want to pay any more than they now pay for cotton, and the cotton raisers do not want to pay over the present price for wheat. So it goes all around. The grocers, tailors, and shoemakers want bigger profits than they get, and their customers want the goods at cheaper prices. The house owners eck to raise the rents, and their tenants would like to cut them down. So it goes all around. from Maine to California, from January till December.

The communication we printed yesterday from Lord SALISBURY to the American Minister in London regarding the Guiana boundary, gives some hope of the settlement of the longstanding dispute botwoen England and Venezuela. It appears that the British Government is ready to abandon certain portions of the territorial claim which it has made, to submit other portions to arbitration, and to renew diplomatic relations with Venezuela; but the friendly intercourse of the two powers involves certain arrangements between them, and the British Government will retain that territory which there can be no reasonable doubt of its right to hold. Under the circumstances, according to Lord Salis-nury, there should be no insuperable difficulty in setting the questions at issue. Lord Salis-BURY, however, intimates to Minister Lincoln that the British Government is not realy to make use of the good offices of the American national arbitration, and that the question

For years past Venezue's has been appealing to our Government for assistance in its dispute with England, and, in response, Secretary BLAINE suggested arbitration to the Government. The rejection of that suggestion by Lord Salisbury brought Secretary BLAINE's diplomatic labors in the case to an end.

The reports of the State Board of Charities for years past have shown that a good many of the paupers shipped here from Europe find their way into the charitable institutions of this State. During the three years preceding the present year the officers of the Board discovered over 700 alien paupers in these institutions and sent them back to the countries from which they had come, hoping thus to put a stop to the practice of shipping them to this port. But the practice is yet kept up, as appears from the facts laid before the State Board at its meeting in Albany on Wednesday, and alien pauper immigrants are still found among the inmute of our State institutions. It is to be presumed that but few of them will seek refuge there hereafter, as there are now functionaries at the Barge Office whose duty it is to prevent paupers from landing at our port.

A short time ago we copied from an official document issued by the Government of Massachusetts the reports sent from the various rural counties of the State concerning the demand for farm inborers there; and it appeared by these reports that the demand greatly exc eds the supply. Since that time the papers of other New England States have pubits; ed unofficial accounts of a similar kind from the agricultural regions within their own boundaries. We quoted yesterday from a Western paper the statement that 50,000 laborers could find work at remunerative wages on the farms of the State of Iowa. The California papers have many times this year told of the difficulty of getting farm laborers in that State. ages of a thousand relatively peaceful posed, the dealers appealed on the ground A despatch from New Orleans in resterday's,

SUR refers to a new industry that would be taken up there, if all the available labor in Louisians were not needed on the sugar plantations. From other Southern States we have had reports of the need of laborers by farmers

and planters.

The able-bodied men in the cities who are forever complaining that they cannot find work might usefully spend a few days in looking for it in the farming regions.

A celebration of the Fourth of July this year such as was never seen before was that at the KEELEY Institute, in Dwight, Ill., where drunkards are being restored to general sanity with astounding success. Four hundred graduates of this institution, together with 5.000 speciators, took the day for rejoicing over the attainment of a personal independence of Houer such as many had never hoped to see. It was a great day and celebration.

The Hon, Jenny Russ has sent an agent to Texas for the purpose of testing the potency of dynamite as a cloud compeller and rain in ducer. This agent is to make his experiments in some secluded part of the Lone Star State where the dynamite explosions will not disturb people. If the dynamite wins, JERRY can take the field as the rainfall candidate for the Presidency: but if the dynamite falls, he can still plod along for a time in the Department of Agriculture.

The Brooklyn Italians who are taking a hand in local politics and are urging the appointment of a "representative Italian" as a member of the Board of Education, have displayed remarkable skill in their political operations. The rival candidates for the office have been energetic in pushing their claims and in inducing their friends to assist them. There have been a number of signs, in recent times, that the Italian newcomers are beginning to take an interest in American politics.

of the political procession. They would find it advantageous to conduct their political mass meetings in the English language, which is a strong and impressive language, though it is not as mellifluous as the Italian.

The national festival of the German-American singing societies at Newark was especially attractive this year by reason of its picturesque, hero'c, and festive features. The rivalry of the various societies was pleasant to behold, and tens of thousands of people found real enjoyment at the testival during the days and evenings in which it was held.

We hear of many other singing festivals of German-American societies in various parts of the country. The most important festival of this week is that of the Northwestern Union at Milwaukee.

These societies have for many years done grand service in promoting the love and knowledge of music in the United States. Prosperity to all of them, in harmony and melody !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A very learned priest in an adjoining diocess, who read my article on "The Christian Posture in Prayer." published in THE SUN of the 3d inst. has kindly written me a brief sketch of what he knows about the subject, embraced in the following lines, which, no doubt, you will think worthy of publication: 'As to the practice of genuficating in the

Church, a great deal might be said confirmatory of your argument. We are quite sure, from the explicit testimony of Tertullian (De corona milit) and from the 'Apostolic Constitutions.' that the faithful of the early Church knell at certain portions of the liturgical service of the mass; indeed, the term gonu klinontes is a di-tinctive name of the catechumens, who were looked upon as penitents. though not to be confounded with the substrati. who were obliged to kneel even when the fa'thful stood, as, ex. gr., after the homily. The distinctions between catechumens, penitents, and the faithful were, of course, less tents, and the faithful were, of course, less marked in the Church service during times of persecution, as in the catacombs; but there are paintings in the catacombs which present the 'oranies' kneeding. I have one before me at this moment, taken from Bosio's 'Koma Sotteranen' which Mgr. Wilpert has lately reproduced, presenting seven flgures kneeling in the act of adoring the Blessed Sacrament (the fish and bread). Le sette figure in generation humain of donne; potrebbono fors; per esse figurarias it sette figurit in discontinuous approach onto fors; per esse figurarias it sette figural discontinuous control make out Santa Februla'. (We cannot well make out sette figuri inginocchioni non sapianio benscorgere se rappresentino huomini o donie; potrebbono fore; per esse figurarsi i sette figuoli di
Sania Fehcita. (We cannot well make out
whether the seven kneeling figures represent
men or women; and on that account they may
be sunjoced to be the seven sons of St.
Felicity.) There are other instances of this
kind of which nuthentic copies exist. On the
whole it appears that the kneeling posture in
the liturgical service was indicative either of
immediate adoration or of penitential acts;
that rising and standing expressed confession
of faith, and also joy or gratitude. Hence we
rise at the Credo. Preface, &c., and on Nundays. Fasier, &c., during the larger part of the
public prayers. This practice of genuficiting
at public prayers, though not as a part of the defined liturgy.

"In regard to the Greek liturgles, it can
hardly be said that the rule is not to kneel even
in public worship. To genufice: is of course, as
mark of disgrace with the Oriental Russians
especially, but it is practised in ponitential
prayer by those sects which adhere to the
traditions of the Fastern saints, such as St.
Nius, who is praised for the constant practice
of genulocting at prayer. Witness also the
tradition of St. James, whose kness were worn
to a thick skin from hantual prayer in that
posture, following our Lord's example in the
Garden of Olives, who prayed genitus positis.
Eut Lam ranning this into a treaties; partion
the digression which your words in The Sux
called forth."

Garden of Olives, who prayed graduat positis. But I am ranning this into a treatise; pardon the digression which your words in The Sun called forth."

The above mentioned adoration of the fish requires some explanation. By the early Christians the lish was adopted as a secretification tory emblem of our Lord. Frequent evidence of this is furefished by the mural paintings found in the Caracombs, and, even as late as the sixth century, by the wonderfully beautiful Christian mosales in a certain church in Ravenna. There the mosale portrafts of saints are se, in borders of mosales of lishes. The Greek word for lish is jethus which contains the initial letters of the following Greek words: Jesous Christos. Theon Cros. Soler—Jesta Christ of God. Son. Saviour.

I have really felt it my duty not to fail giving the readers of The Sun the above information, so much more thorough and learned than what I have laid before them.

so much more thorothem.
I have hald before them.
A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Blaine Himself Annoyed. From the cincinnati Enquirer.
Ban Hancon Mc., July 7. - Cauxily Mr. Blaine is most

adifferent to the manner the press or the public com ment upon he condition of health, but this last con certed attack by the press of the country upon his physical condition, charging him with everything from paresis to Bright's disease, has brought out his indignaion, and for the first time he has anthorized his physician, Dr. Taylor, to make a public statement of his case, which the Doctor did to-day, Dr. Taylor states most emphatically that Mr Blaine Las no kidney trouble, and neither his misd, hearing

or sceing is affected in the least. The main troub e is with he stomach, which is affected with a severe at tack of acute dyspersia that is both painful and debili-tating. And this and gout are the sole all ments of the Plumed knight. He has since his arrival on the is and een devoted to diet of baked apples and cream, which greatly agree with him. He has been out driving daily with Mrs. Baine, and in the afternoon he waits. The yarn about his being propped up with pillows in bed is false. He never retires except at his usual hour of nights. Dr Taylor says Mr. Blaine will be in his usual health again in ide of a month. The death of Mr. Ham in was a great shock to him, but he bore up against it heroically. Mr. Blame himself authorized he statement that he has not had, nor has he, any in-

Gov. Biggs Stands to His Ticket. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: A paper published Wilmington, Del., comments on my remarks in Tam many Hail on the 4th of July, when I placed before the nation the names of Gov. Hill and Gov. Gray. I stand by the ticket as I named it. The only one that can carry 328 electors, which we must have to

opinion of the sentence of John Bardsley of Philadelphia not in regard to that ex City Treasurer, but to the law which makes coth a sentence Possible? but to the law which makes call a sentence Possible? Solitary confinement of refractory criminals in prisons or reformatories, or of the inmakes of music asylums, is unquestion and just and wise, but a disary confinement for a long term of years of a human being it a normal state of mind, would seem to be more in the nature of a forture worthy only of the middle sage than of a humans penalty for a man convicted of the crime of averice in the present day.

BROOKLYR, July 7.

THE LAW THAT MUST GO.

Proc Proce Challenges the Outrageous Statute Against Telling of Electrical Ellings. From the Swenten Pours. The people have the right to know all the facts in a matter of such importance, and no

doubs they will insist upon this right in strong terms before the next New York Legislature. From the Pittsturgh Dispotch. Of course the foolish attempt of the New York law providing for electrical executions to

prevent accounts of them reaching the public, has not been successful in suppressing re-From the Hartford Times. THE SUN voices the sentiment of the leading papers of that State in announcing its inten-

tion to wholly disregard the law which problems the publication of any details of the death penalty inflicted upon criminals.

From the Bufful Enquirer.

An Secount of the execution appears in our news columns. This is contrary to the our news columns, Inis is contrary to the letter of the law, and intentionally so, because that section of it which prohibits the publication of such a report of the execution of the appretic judice of the people is in violation of the constitutional guarantee of the freedom of the press.

Prom the Philadelphia Press.

Secret executions must go in New York State. Their existence is an insult to the newspaper press of the country and certain to increase the risk of cruelty. With none but interested witnesses present, how is it to be known that revolting experiments are not tried on human lengs, such as have more than once been interested on human beings, condemned to death witnesses. ted on human beings condemned to dea doctors, in the name of medical inquiry?

From the Botton Autertiter That provision of the New York law which is intended to exclude reporters and forbid the publication of fants relative to electrical executions is a larce and a fall are. The question of adopting electricity as a method of execution will now come before the Legislatures of various States. In order for right conclusions to be reached public discussion is indispensable. To have that of value full knowledge of all that has taken place in experiments thus far tried is needed. Whatever new laws may be enacted as a result of experiments at Auburn and Sing Sing, it is pretty sale to medicity that the "secrecy" folly will be carefully avoided. intended to exclude reporters and forbid the and that they do not intend to stay in the rear

From the New House Evening Register.

The law is an abridgment of the freedom of the press and as such is unconstitutional. The Sun calls upon its contemporaries to work for the repeal of the law and refuse to support any candidate for the law and refuse to support any candidate for the legislature, of either party, who does not promise to vote or work next winter for the repeal of the law which thus strikes at the liberty of the press. We have no dout the newspapers generally will respond to this call and thus secure the repeal of that portion of the law. No more ridicums attempt at lawnaking has been made by modern legislative assiminity than the endeavor to limit newspapers to printing only the bare announcement of executions by electricity.

Prom the Foliates Heads the press and as such is unconstitutional. THE

The State of New York, has been grievously outraged by the occurrences in connection with outraged by the occurrences in connection with this priv te execution. And with a little sober rejection we think that it will dawn on the minds of our legislators and public officials that if they intend to preserve the Constitution in its integrity they will not in future try to intimidate reporters with londed riffes or promulgate haw whose purpose it is to gag the press. If they do not know it now they may find it out later on, that the press of the country, rightly treated, is the mightlest engine or good that we have the strongest and most elective lartisan of public morality possible in a free country. But it must not be muzzled.

From the Philad-ipnia News. From the Philad-ipsia Net

Nobody except those present at the executions knows whether the four condemned tions knows whether the four condemned men killed by electricity at Sing Sing yesterday were tortured to death or not, for the accounts of the witnesses are conflicting. Most of them try to give the impression that the affair was "a success" without committing themselves too far by explicit expressions; but one. Dr. Daniels of Buffaio, says: "I might tell a great deal. This would make a startling story." There is reason in that man's words for the people to believe that the ghastiy fortures of kemmler were repeated upon the doom d wretches executed yesterday. One thing more. The "secret law" is likely to be repeated.

From the Hartford Times, New York Letter. There was no mistaking the popular demand for the fullest information of the execution. The demand was satisfied. Every means
was rosorted to at Sing Sing to keep back information. The chance was offered to lunginative writers to do such work as they had
never done before. Their services were rejected by every newspaper. Instead, your corre-pendent can say that from each office were
sent out men who had built up reputations for
ability to find out the truth, and who had that
rar-r quality yet, the courage to resist the
temptation to tell unfruths. As a result the
hundred columns printed here reveal in almost
every line a painstaking desire to tell only
what did actually happen at Sing Sing.

The Sun calls carnesits for concerted effort mand for the fullest information of the execu-

THE SUN calls carnestly for concerted effort on the part of the press to bring about the repeal of this "unconstitutional provision, in-sulting to the very name of American liberty" suiting to the very mame of American liberty" and a "preposterous revival of mediaeval principle." The law is not only offensive in its attempted abrigment of the liberty of the press but it is in itself an utter failure, and for that reason alone should be repealed. There is a positive evil involved in its application. The exclusion of reliable newspaper men from the scene of an execution tends to create a same of uncertainty in the mint of the public as to what actually occurred in the death chamber, and to raise the doubt whether some thing may not have happened which it was chamber, and for a se the doubt whether sente-thing may not have happened which it was deemed expedient to cover up. Besides, if the right of newspapers to chronicle nublic events is denictin on a particular, it may be denied in others, and after a time the press might be hedged about with restrictions which would make it almost valueless as a vehicle of news in precisely those matters as to which the public has the right to the fullest information.

From the Philadetah a Frest, New York Letter, Under the electrical execution law it is a misdemeanor to print anything about an exmisdementor to print anything about an execution except the mero fact that a condemmed man had been exceuted. Every
new-paper in New York, excepting one,
violated this law, and The Sun this morning in double leads announced that the
violation was deliberate, and partly for the
purpose of compelling the prosecuting authorities to take up the deflucce and undernake to prosecute the press. If the District
Attorney does his duty as it is clearly set forth
in the law, he must prosecute, and in that case Afterney does his duty as it is clearly set forth in the law, he must prosecute, and in that case if The Sun should be selected that maper would admit violation, and deaur to the prosecution on the ground that the law is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it infrinces on the liberty of the press. Some of our ablest lawyers would be or by too glad to take the case to the Court of Appeals. It is quite likely that The Sun's dellance, and the maynificent violation of this clause which was made by every reason of the city, with one execution, may reparer of the city, with one exception, may re-sult in creating a reaction of sentiment, and in the abelition of the electrical execution law. From the Post-Kapress.

SAID TO BE EXECUTED. It is announced that four condemned mur-

derers were executed by electricity this morn-

derers were executed by electricity this morning at Sing Sing.

The law provides that a certain number of witnesses shall be present at such executions; but as the Warden swere the witnesses to secree, the public ca not know the details of what took place. We presume, as the nurderers were all poor men, that the statement of the witnesses that they were executed may be regarded as conclusive. If a rich man is ever sentenced to death for murder, which is unitiely under our system of administering justice, the probabilities are that this scheme of secreey will supply an easy method of escape. No millionaire will be executed when odicials can let him go with immunity.

The newscapers are prohibited from publishing anything in regard to an execution beyond the statement o the fact that the convict was, at a certain time and place, duly executed according to law. That prohibition is unconstitutional: but if it were not so newscaper men might disobey in their own risk. It was not the business of the Warden at Sing Sing to enter into an elaborate consultacy to prevent them and the public thou fearaing the facts.

The law for electric execution was massed on the theory that killing by electricity would be quick, certain, panices, and unsensational, if it does not serve the purpose for which it was passed it should be rejected. The provision as to secreey, if carried out, would prevent the public from ever learning the actual facts, and leave the public conscience, which is the ultimate sanction for the law unenlightened.

was know that the first electric execution was horror; those that took place yesterday may have been worse or better. The presumption to be drawn from secreey is that there was something dishonorable or horrible to hide.

It has been our opinion

is withingtion, Del., comments on my remarks in Tammany Hall on the 4th of July, when I placed before the nation the names of Gov. Hill and Gov. dray.

I stand by the ticket as I named it. The only one that can carry 218 electors, which we must have to win.

B. T. Bicca.

Mindustrows, Del., J. R.

Bardsley's Solitary Confinement.

To this Entite of Now York have no right to be origin to an item of a regard to that ex City Transacre, but to the law which masses such a sentence possible; solitary confinement of refractory criminals to prisons to restorm the right and which as the confinement of the masses of the state of the confinement of the sentence of the mindie again to the secretary of the immets of constant application to the sentence of the mindie against the present day.

Becomes that can carry 218 electors, which we must have to win.

Bardsley's Solitary Confinement.

To this Entite of New York have no right to be ovided for the trial and conviction of murdolers. We cannot put and conviction of murdolers. We cannot put and conviction of murdolers. We cannot put and conviction of averaging a human file to the secret manipulations of processor and to the secret manip

GAGGED BY THE WARDEN.

Dr. Shrady on the Plight of the Scientific From the Medical Record.

No official report has yet been issued regarding the details of the killing at Sing Sing, and there is nothing beyond the mere results in death which has at present any scientific interest. The extra precautions taken to prevent the expression of independent personal views will necessarily detract from the value of the verdict when finally rendered. The forced secrety of the proceedings will strike every fair-minded person with a surprise and suspicion which it will be exceedingly difficult to offset by any carsfully worded official document. It can scarcely be believed that a party of scientific genilomen could submit to be gagged by a prison official, and be prevented from expressing any opinion regarding scientific phenomena, of which they were the selected and skilled witnesses. They are thus placed in the numiliating position of a jury having a nominal power without a voice, and presumably helpicss in combating foregone conclusions.

But if we must have capital punishment what any antago have we gained by electricity over hanging? We have seen that it may fail horribly unless extraordinary precautions are taken. It has been claimed by those who appear to know that the torture of Kemmler was grossly exaggerated. We can teatify to the contrary, and assert that ro adjectives are atrong enough to do justice to the dreadful seens. The most that we can hope is that history may never repeatities in that direction.

Execution by electricity renders necessary a complication of machinery, the unmost skill in its adjustment and greatest care in its management, and always centrals the employment of scientific exports, all to satisfy the mere whim of some world-believers, who believe that denth is thus rendered easier and quicker than by uny other means. It has any real advantage over crimist he employment to all irm that hancing is rarely attonded with much real suffering that the monent the mose is tightened censulation is abolished, and that doath is, for all practical purposes, suce and speedy. The rope has the add primitive community.

TRAVELS OF TWO SHINPLASTERS.

War Times Recalled by the Arrival of a Letter Sixteen Years Overdue, From the Memphis Aspeal-Avalancie

Some strangs things happen in every-day life, and now and then some of them reach the eyes of the public. The adventures of a greenback zô-cent and bu-cent nece mailed by Mr. Lucius Kelly over sixteen years ago can be gittinately be chesoil under the head of peculiar happen ness. happenings.
On May 23, 1875, Mr. Kelly mailed a letter to On May 23, 1375, Mr. Kelly mailed a letter to Capt. Frank L. Stone, who was then said is still master of a steamlegat pizing tetween Demonoits and Mobile. The letter was mailed from Rembert, Ala., at that time the home of Mr. Kelly, and was longotten, bince then kelly has removed to Memphia, and new travels from this city representing a Louisville wholesaic house. Yesterday he received an envelope containing the following correspondence:

Remark Hill. Ala. May 23, 1875.

Copt. F. L. Stone:

Enclosed find 75a, for which please send one dozen Singer sewing mactine beedles. Please bring them up the next trip of the hoat. Leave them at Beaver, reck landing. Respectfully.

OFFICE OF GEORGE SPACIDING, FORWARDING MEMCHANT, MORIES, Als., Feb. 2, 1884.

Mostic, Alac, Feb. 2.

Mostic, Alac, Feb. 2.

Mostic, Alac, Feb. 3.

Mostic, Alac, Feb. 3.

Mostic, Alac, Alac, Feb. 3.

May 23, 10-5, has just come to man. More it has been the Lord only knows. It has enclosed sevenly by cents, which if corus with letter just as it was received, which I hope will explain why the order was not attended to eight years ago. Tours very truly, not attended to eight years ago. Tours very truly.

It will be seen that eight years ago. Yours very tray, FRANK I. STONE.

It will be seen that eight years elapsed between the time the flist letter was written and the date of its answer by Capt. Stone. Now comes a most peculiar coincidence. Eight more years elapsed between the date of Capt. Stone's answer and its receipt by Mr. Kelly, to whom it was forwarded by his brother-in law from his old home in Alabama. The two places of greenback were of the old and now almost extinct is-ue of fractional currency. The 25-cent place bore a 75 date, and the 50-cent place was dated 1863. Mr. Kelly prizes the two relics very much on account of the history connected with them, and would not cart with his "shint-lasters" for a considerable premium over their face value.

More Examinations at the Navy Yard.

An order was received yesterday at the Navy Yard announcing that the new Civil Service Examination Board would meet at the yard on July 14 for the examination of all foremen. quartermen, and leading men in charge. It is said that even the laborers at the yard will have to submit to similar examinations. Secretary Tracy was in Brooklyn yesterday, and he notified Commandant Liban that he would visit the yard this morning.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF! The last development of the Sevens county, Kansas county-seat war is the assaudnation of Attorney Samuel N Wood, the Kansau pioneer, Judge, ex-Speaker of the Kansas House of Rep-resentatives once director of the Atchison Kaliroad. one of the veterans of the battle of Wilson's Creek, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1803.

I first saw "Sam" Wood at the "People's Conven-tion" which nominated Fremont for the Presidency in June, 1830, at Philadelphia. When the Chairman of that crowd of enthusiasis, reading the appointments to the Committee on Credentials came to "Kansas, S. N. heroism attached to the modest young lawyer who had been prominent in the party that resc. ed Farmer Brauperhaps the first overt act of Kansas free State settlers. When the Convention adjourned L who had just started with band e and Sharps carbine and was en route to the battle ground of freedom, followed the hancaus to a delegation cancus. The meeting was held in a hotel bearoom, and soon ran into a dispute as to whether fighting or temporizing was the better policy for the Kausas sett ers. S. C. Pomeroy, afterward one of Kanpay's first United States Senators so bitterty attached Wood for his part in the resone of Bransom that the lat-ter sat on the bed and cried with rule and morticeasion. The discussion and the scene strongly impressed me,

whose sympathies were for Wood.

Famuel N. Wood, the grandchild of Phode Island
Quakers, who went to Olio about 1817, smoog its earliest apttiers, was born Dec. 18, 1825, at Mount Officad, Ohio. He had married and had been admitted to prac-Ohe. He had married and had over a submitted by pro-tise law in 1884 when his anti-slavery sentiments were aromed, as those of many others were, by the augresstone of the stave power. Leaving Ohio and Quaker ism alike behind, he went with all his possessions ic make Kausas his home, and to help make it a free State. A few months after he reached Kansas Jacob Bransom was arrested for attending and assisting at a free State meeting Sam Wood and fourteen others net the Sheriff's posse, one of whom led a mule carry he their prisoner, and ordered Bransom to come over to his friends.

"They say they will shoot me if I do" replied Bransom. Wood quickly answered, "Let them shoot; we can shoot, too " Bransom reds ever, when Wood helped him alight, and, giving the mule a lick, said, "Go book

to your master. Hitherto the Kansas free State settlers had talked only of a resistance that was thus mangifrated.

Herefory of the freesury Chase, Evowing Sam Wood, appointed bim in 1801 Collector of the Fort of El Paso, a position he declined in order to accept a Cap-

along in a Man-as regiment.

After the war that Wood resumed the business of conaffer the war that Another Provider of Lansas, his arrassination is the last of the events that have come from the effort to secure the county seat of Stevens county for Woods late, his latest town. It is one of the mongratites of a Kaneas border county that court was held in a church, building at Hugoten, and, as Attorney Good came out from the structure, the assassin fired from the shelter of its walls at his victim, who was near ing his carriage a few feet many, where sat his wife, a companion of forty years. It was the tragic ending of a bright, weful and remantic life. JAKES II. HOLKES. ORANGE, N. J., July 8, 1801.

"Consecrate."

[Suggested by a recent letter from Buzzard's Boy.]

Pear word! Sweet morsel of a mother tongue, How often are thy ringing changes wrong Thy three small joints, though strong and supple, too, flow oft compelled to double duty do. As when the eagle from some rocky height. bbrieks forth thy numbers resonant with might, O'er land and soa are heard th' Inspiring notes. This back from Surrayd's Bay their echo floats; And barely floats, tike something sickled o'er. With apopiectic cast, Bead Weight, and, mora Like come hing bollow blown, and insincere, pull of wind or froth upon a beer! Nor is it.like unwieldly adipose. That with exertion comes to puffs, and blows Smooth phrasing rhetoric, but stale and flat, short-lived lamp-corched, protuberent, and fat, 'Tis true such elephantine pranks may please Those whom sweet morsels, o'en in words, appeared

Close Quarters.

But sturdler people, who their daily bread Earn in their sweat, hor scorn a cableage head That spreads itself when in the garden group,

but modest is when it is in the soup

Are not in baste themselves to obligate

To put more Lorors on the Prophet's plate!

Chumpleigh-My dear Miss Grace, you are always in my mind. Miss Grace—Goodness, that is worse than hying in a

THE TROUBLES AT PONAPE. Our Relations to the Affairs of the Nativas

and the American Missionaries. The visit of Chief Nanple of Ponare to this country seems to have been undertaken with a view to enlisting sympathy and aid for the notives of the Caroline Islands, who complain of their treatment by the Spaniards. At the same time it is said that the American Consul urges that a war ship should be stationed at Ponaje to protect the persons and property of American residents, and also, if possible to secure lair

treatment of the natives from the Spauleh

The fact is that last autumn Rear Admiral

Beiknap, commanding the Asiatic squadron.

did despatch the Alliance to Ponane, to guard

the interests of the American missionaries in the conflict which was then going on between

the natives and the Spanish garrison, and he

took them away to another island. where they

awaited the end of the war and the result of

their claims for damages. Should there be

any renewal of troubles in the Carolines.

endangering the lives or property of the mis-

sionaries, a vessel would undoubtedly be

sent thither, although just now, with the

war in Chill, the riots in China, and the

threatened renewal of disturbances in Samoa, it might be difficult to spare any vessel at present in the Pacific. The few small ships which Admiral Felknap has atcomm and, equisiting of the Alliance, the Monocacy, and the Polas, are all needed to protect American residents in the valley of the Yang-tve-Klang, where the perils have been much greater than at Ponape. But the Lancaster will soon teenforce the Asiatic station, and when the Charleston relieves the Iroquois at Honolulu, the latter vessel will be sent to Samos, and possibly could make a trip also to the Carolino-to ascertain the state of affairs there.

The troubles of this archipelage are the natural result of its recent changes in political control. For many years our American missionarios performed their unselfish and philanthropic work of teaching and preaching at their stations in these islands without making the slightest attempt to interfere with their independence. The most important islands are kurste. Yap, and Ironaye. In this last there appears to have been asert of oliga chy formed by the control of the leading chiefs. That the natives of the entire group have advanced in civilization under the noble work of the Amorican missionaries has never been questioned. Neither Spain nor any other European action for easteries cancerned itself much with these little islands; but when Germa y recently undertook to become a colonizing power, and begen selzing, both on the Pacific and elsewhere, wintever innis other countries had not already occupied, this group attracted her attention, and she proceeded to annex it. Spain them manifested a great tevival of interest in the antire chain of islands east of hir colony at the Philippines, and resorted the German claim of ownership. In the resulting controversy the Fore, a Blamack's suggestion, was appeliated as arbitrator, and gave his decision in favor of Spanias to the Carolines proper, while Germany was left free to acquire the Marshall Islands, lying east of them.

The immediate result of this settlement was the stationing of a Spanish Governor and gartion at Ponaye, where no such attempt allocal control had been made before, and where the Occasional visit of a Spanish tweet had hardly given the natives any notion that they were under the Government of Manila or Madrid. The usual steps followed. The maintenance of the garrison and Government ealed for taxes, and these once in to, were increased. Charleston relieves the Iroqueis at Henelulu the latter vessel will be sent to Samos, and crossed. The Spaniards also subjected the natives to other restrictions. It was natural, under such circumstances, not only that the islanders should resist, but that, regreting the old days of greater freedom, they should feel drawn toward the missionaries. For it must be noted that something like fifty churches and schools had been established in these archipelages, with four thousand communicants. A system of voyaging from station to station and of native helpers kept the people in accord with the missioners kept the people in accord with the missioners kept the people in accord with the missioners kept the people in accord with the missioners. ing from station to station and of native helpers kent the people in accord with the missionaries; and in fact it has been suggested that,
had the policy of our Government termitted,
it might have set up a claim to sovereignty over
the slands on the ground of constant occupation, as an offset to the encient title of the
Spaniards or the modern seizure of the Germans. Certain it is that the natives themselves
had little or no interest in either of the latter
countries, beyond their slight trade, while
their relations with America were many and
cordial.

countries, beyond their slight trade, while their relations with America were many and cordini.

It was from this sinte of facts that the Spanish garrison derived their erroneous fancy that the American missionaries were aiding and atetting the natives in opposing Spanish rule. Under this impression they have undoubtedly treated the missionaries with little cars for their rights. However, the desiruction by the Spanishry of the mission buildings on one of the islands may not have been mailcous, but may have been due to the fact that the natives put their intrenchments so close to these huildings that they were wrecked in the hostilities. Still, Mr. Hand, whose house was one of these destroyed, wrote that the ruin was effected by a body of 240 or 800 Spaniards, who landed and burned the buildings.

As the case now stands, the missionaries have been removed, and the question as to their right to indemptify for property is one to be settled betweed Madrid and Washington, Admitting that, as they all testity, they never had incited the natives to revolt, they ought, under our treaties with Spanis, to be restored and to have their property esculit. As so the natives, our Government has no control over their relations with Spain, but perbups some incidental relief might come for them from a settlement of the affairs of the missionaries.

incidental relief wight come for them from settlement of the affairs of the missionaries.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

flatzac's statue will be put in the Place of the Palate Roya'e.

Savernake forest, one of the most famous estates in Figure 1. The been sold for \$4.0000 m Mrs. Mackay's famous portrait by Meistonier, which was once said to have been destroyed, hangs in her house in Carlton House Terrace.

During her career Sarah Bornhardt has taken in 6,510,000 france. She began at the Corn die Française in 1867 at a sa ary of 2 0 france a month. The statistics for 1800 for the l'asteur Institute show that I 510 patients were treated. The record for the last five years shows on y.6 per cent, of deaths.

The manager of the Zuölogical Garden at Frankfors and two of the assistants were a reased for manulaugh-

ter in refusing to kill the l'olar tear which was eating the woman who tately climbed into his care in order t ommit suicide.

A new steel curasse, impenetrable to the bullets of a rille and covering the breast only, will be introduced in the Austrian army and perhaps throughout the

parties of the triple alliance. It can be folded up and parties in an ordinary knapsack.

A commanding officer of a prominent Brilleh regiment baying requested a drift sergeant to ascertain the religious views of some new recruits, the latter were paraded and the sergeant cried out: "Pall in! Church of England wen on the right: Roman Catholics on the

left: all fancy religious to the rear!" A famous Armenian setor. Atsmian, has died in Constantingtie. He gained fame us a tragedian in Russia. Greece, and Turkey, and at the time of his death was arranging for a four in France and England. He placed Snakespeare by preference Othette and Hamlet being his test roles. In looks he was much like Rubenstein.
The gross income of the thurch of England for the last year amounted to £5,753,557, of which only £2%. 43% came from p ivate benefactions since 1703, the en-

holders of occlesiastical benefices receive in in A report from St. Petersburg says that not since the days of Boris tiodinioff has there been such hunger and famine as must inevitably come upon flussis in 1801, Experts any that all previous desolation and misery will be eclipsed this year. Early frost, hall, and droughs have almost auninilated the crops

tre remainder being derived from ancient endowments

Schartian Bruno, whom one authority calls the greatest humorist of modern German Herature," was a conspicuous Austrian journalist who made so many enemies in defence of the freedom of the Church that he sank into poverty. A Dominican monk obtained for him a small pension, and he has just retired to end his days in the Hespice for the Ared at Weinhaus. The Marquis de Leuville is defendant in an odd suit.

lie arranged with Mr. Henry Renton in 1888 to manage his establishment known as the Justitu's of Haraldry and Art, and then, says the latter, wrongfully dis, missed him. Henton claims £500, and the Narquis counter claims for damages to his business shrong: the plaintiff's "gross misconduct and neglect of duty." The Pope has notified the superiors of the order of Saint Francis in Hungary that the new regulations on forcing the rule of the Franciscans in its original sever must be obeyed under pain of expussion. Many of the monks who have been lax in their observances have in-voked the protection of the Austrian Gevernment against the "decree of a foreign power affecting their

property and rights." property and rights."

A Paris Alderman, or member of the Municipal Council, quarrelied with a colleague, upon whom he eventually bestowed a box on the ear. When seconds were sent to him his representatives declared that a dust was out of the question, inasmuch as their principal was blind of an eye. The other Alderman agreed that the world has an insurmountable disadvantage. this would be an insurmountable disadvantage, and therefore did not insist on reparation by arms

Dr. Charcot's opinion of Toistol's denunciation of alcohol is as follows: "I am compelled to admit that ! do not find the article of Tolatol very abie. It is exact gerated and therefore false. Alcohol and tobacco are injurious, but they can be used in moderation. There are numerous examples of this. Moreover, before a co-hol and tobacco there came into the world abominable things Indeed, since there introduction civilization has rather softened. Must one say, then, that spheace and alcohol are moral ferces? I believe in common sense, and I do not see that the position of Toints one forms to its dictator."